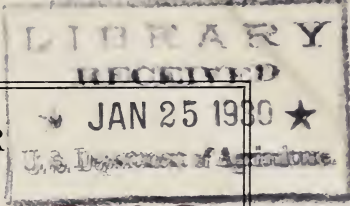


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1930--TWENTY-FIRST YEAR

# Reed Brothers

NORTHERN GROWN

·[ CABBAGE AND GARDEN SEEDS ]·



The youngest member of our firm with an 18-pounder. The cost of Reed Bros. Cabbage Seed is only \$2.00 to \$3.00 per acre. What other crop costs so little for seed? The table on Page 2 shows that cheap seeds produce a full crop only one year out of three.

**Our Cabbage Seed is All American Home Grown**

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1910 — REED BROTHERS DANISH. The same strain for 20 years — 1930

Vegetable Seed Trials

D. N. Shoemaker

JAN 22 1930

# DESCRIPTION OF REED BROTHERS

## Short Stem Danish Cabbage

### TREATED SEED—NORTHERN GROWN—NEW CROP

**TYPE**—Heads of true Danish type, extremely hard, good depth, with slightly tapering base. This makes cutting very easy, as heads can be cut all trimmed with one stroke of the knife. This strain produces VERY SOLID heads of uniform type. We know of no other strain of Danish as well typed. The extreme overlapping of the wrapper leaves to the heads make it a very desirable STORAGE CABBAGE. If stored late enough to make trimming necessary, the removal of one or two leaves gives a neatly trimmed head with a small per cent of waste. It is an exceptionally fine keeper. It cannot be otherwise, for by our method of growing seed from SELECTED MATURE HEADS, only those that will keep until sometime in May can be set for seed.

**Heads Crack-Proof—Hard as a Rock**—The unusual overlapping and crowding in of the leaves forming the head cause these two very desirable features. Even in the poorest years when other strains are soft, ours will be hard and solid. We never knew of its failing to form hard heads.

**Habit of Growth**—The plant is a rapid grower, having a short stem and large leaves. Thus the ground is quickly shaded in a dry season, which is very essential in preserving moisture. For the past twenty years our yields have not fallen below 20 tons per acre and some years up as high as 30 tons. During all this time we have been selecting only the BEST mature heads for seed stock. No wonder it is the most PROFITABLE Danish cabbage in existence today. A little tint of color on top of the head also adds to its market appearance.

One pound of our NEW high germinating seed often gives more plants than 2 or 3 pounds of common seed. At our price it is the cheapest seed on the market.

"Nothing is apt to cost so much as seed that costs so little"

### PRICE

Pkt. 25c, oz. 80c, ¼ lb. \$3.00, ½ lb. \$5.00, 1 lb. \$10.00. We will send seed, cash with order, postpaid; C. O. D., postpaid; or book orders for future delivery.



Partial view of 5,000,000 cabbage plants. Of course these are Reed Bros. Danish. Grown by Louis Marks, North Rose, N. Y., cabbage plant specialist.

Mr. Marks wrote us saying, "Naturally the greatest essential to my success is the selection of the right type and kind of seed. Your Danish seed is especially fine."

This 3-year test by our State College shows the value of home grown seed.

	1928	1927	1926	3-yr. average
Ameriman Home Grown (tons per acre).....	17.60	17.69	24.88	20.06
Imported (tons per acre) .....	12.14	13.96	24.84	16.98
				3.08

Why use imported seed and lose over three tons, worth \$50.00 to \$90.00, when home grown seed costs about \$1.00 more per acre?  
Reed Bros.

## Testimonials

Reed Brothers: I have used your cabbage seed two years now. This year they are cutting 20 tons per acre and the price is \$30.00. Please price me 5 lbs. as other growers want some of your seed.

Signed B. C., Marcellus, N. Y. Jan. 18, 1929.

Reed Bros.: My order and check inclosed, having used your cabbage seed for over 15 years. I have great faith in it and would use no other.

Very truly yours, C. C. H., New City, N. Y. Feb. 18, 1929.

Dear Sirs: Inclosed please find two blue ribbons, one for your Danish and one for your Red Danish. Accept my congratulations on your excellent cabbage. There were 77 entries against you in this show.

Very truly yours, E. D. M., County Agent, Rochester, N. Y. Jan. 21, 1929.

Reed Seed Company: Last year I purchased Danish seed from you. I have raised cabbage for 20 years, but none have been more satisfactory than yours.

Yours truly, R. C., New Brunswick, N. J. Jan. 21, 1929.

Reed Bros.: I had a good crop from your seed last year while other seed failed. I also saved my plants from maggots through the receipt in your catalogue.

Yours truly, J. J. G., Brandywine Summit, Pa. Jan. 25, 1929.

Gentlemen: Last year had your seed. Best germination ever had. Crop was choice, practically all headed very solid. Not one-half of 1% burst, yet a wet season.

Yours, Z. T. T., Eleroy, Ill. Feb. 1, 1929.

Gentlemen: We have a very promising crop of cabbage from your Danish seed. Will have more than we can store. Could we not cover the surplus with waste hay?

Yours respectfully, A. L. M. & Son, Auburn, Maine. Sept. 21, 1929.

Dear Sirs: Your cabbage is a little better than any I have ever grown. Inclosed please find my order.

Yours truly, A. L. S., Hartville, O. April 13, 1929.

Reed Bros.: I have been growing cabbage from your seed for years. Altho it costs a little more it is much cheaper in the end as I always get better cabbage.

Yours, J. G. E., Geigers Mills, Pa. April 4, 1929.

Gentlemen: This is the fourth year I have ordered your Danish cabbage seed and I have never found any to equal it.

Very truly yours, E. E. H., Leetonia, O. April 12, 1929.

Reed Bros.: Inclosed find our Danish cabbage seed order. We have grown your strain five years and always have had exceptionally fine cabbage.

Yours sincerely, Brantford Poultry, Limited, Brantford, Canada. April 9, 1929.

Dear Sirs: I have grown your cabbage three years. It is the best I ever raised.

Yours respectfully, M. C. H., Frazesburg, O. March 21, 1929.

These are true testimonials. We are always pleased to have our friends express their appreciation of our strains of seeds. More of these would be printed but space does not permit. We have enough to fill the entire catalogue.

Reed Bros.



# REED BROTHERS

## RED DANISH, OUR OWN STRAIN

TREATED SEED—NORTHERN GROWN—NEW CROP

**A**NY one intending to plant Red cabbage cannot go wrong by using our WONDERFUL new strain. We have been 13 years in developing and breeding it. It will outyield a large part of the white Danish strains on the market.

**Habit of Growth.** It is a rapid free grower and a very sure header. Every plant that has a chance will produce a good market head. The heads are nearly round and very solid. There seems to be almost no limit as to size if thin spacing and heavy fertilization are practiced. For red cabbage it is very free from bursting as we have taken great pains to have the leaves forming the head pass well over the top. This feature also adds greatly to its solidity and weight.

**Color.** The color is very dark purple, which extends clear through the head. We have yet to discover any undesirable feature about this wonder cabbage. It has surprised every one who has a sample to try. Our average yield for the past three years has been approximately 17 tons per acre.

### PRICE

Pkt. 25c, oz. 80c,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. \$3.00,  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. \$5.00, 1 lb. \$10.00, postpaid.



REED BROS. RED DANISH, A WORLD BEATER

Reed Bros.: The red cabbage grown from your seed did fine last year and turned out a handsome lot of money.

R. R. F., Palmyra. N. Y. April 17, 1929.

Gentlemen: Your strain of RED cabbage is the finest one I ever saw.

Very truly yours, H. W. H., Clark's Summit, Pa.

# GLORY OF ENKHUIZEN

NORTH AMERICAN GROWN—TREATED SEED—NEW CROP

**FULLY** one half of all cabbage used for kraut are Glory. It has been gaining in popularity for many years and now stands at the top of the list.

It is too well known to hardly need description, however there are strains that are better than others. We believe the one we are offering has no equal. The heads are deep and practically round. With liberal fertilization and good culture one can readily get 30 tons per acre from this strain. It is one of the very best for early Fall shipping.

The growers who produced our seed of this strain sent us the picture shown here. You will note the head is nearly as solid as our Danish. The heads hardly ever burst.

The Glory seed we offer here is grown in the extreme north. We believe this seed to be exceptionally hardy and free from disease.

We believe those using our American grown seed will find the same results in yield as did our State College when testing out American and foreign grown Danish seed. (See table bottom page 2.)



GLORY OF ENKHUIZEN CUT IN HALF

## PRICES

Pkt. 10c, oz. 50c,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. \$1.50,  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. \$2.75, 1 lb. \$5.00. Postpaid. We will send seed C. O. D., postpaid; or book orders for future delivery if you wish.

# COPENHAGEN MARKET

NORTH AMERICAN GROWN—TREATED SEED—NEW CROP

**A**N Old Standard Variety. This very popular fall cabbage is used extensively for fall shipping and kraut. It is also well adapted for the market gardener and roadside stand.

It matures a little ahead of Glory. Heads may be cut any time they attain suitable size. They are nearly round and quite solid. The quality is excellent for any use. Plants are a rapid grower especially if well supplied with nitrogen. With thick setting, good fertilization and letting the crop come to maturity 25 to 30 tons per acre are not uncommon.

We have sold seed from this NORTHERN grown strain in years past and it has proven very satisfactory. The seed is unusually nice this year. We believe those using our American grown seed will find the same improved results in yield as did our State College when testing out American and foreign grown Danish seed. (See table bottom page 2.)

## PRICE

Pkt. 10c, oz. 50c,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. \$1.50,  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. \$2.75, 1 lb. \$5.00. Postpaid. We will send seed C. O. D., postpaid; or book orders for future delivery.

# EARLY GOLDEN ACRE

NORTH AMERICAN GROWN—TREATED SEED—NEW CROP

**T**HIS valuable variety is gaining in popularity. It originally was a selection from the good old strain Copenhagen Market, and was developed to meet a demand for a cabbage coming between that variety and Early Jersey Wakefield.

The first heads should be ready about ten days before Copenhagen Market. Shape of head and habit of growth are similar to it.

One will be repaid in earliness by using a liberal amount of complete fertilizer high in nitrogen. If weather conditions do not favor a rapid growth it may be hastened by scattering a little nitrate of soda between the rows after the plants are well started.

This strain is very true to type and being North American grown we believe there is none better.



## PRICE

Pkt. 10c, oz. 50c,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. \$1.50,  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. \$2.75, 1 lb. \$5.00. Postpaid. We will send seed C. O. D., postpaid; or book orders for future delivery.



# EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD

NORTH AMERICAN GROWN—TREATED SEED—NEW CROP

The Standard of Excellence. This is the earliest of all the cabbages, having a pointed head. Every one is too familiar with it to make it necessary for a description. However, in later years we are finding out that a good strain American grown gives best results. This strain will grow good solid crisp heads, true to type. A few heads should be in every garden.

Our new crop of American grown seed is the very best obtainable.

## PRICE

Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., \$1.50;  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb., \$2.75; 1 lb., \$5.00, postpaid.

We will send seed C. O. D., postpaid; or book orders for future delivery.



## REED-BROTHERS IMPROVED TOOL STEEL CABBAGE KNIFE

This knife is the speediest, most practical tool for cutting heads out of cabbage plants.

Made of the Best Tool Steel—No sore blistered hands, no cut fingers, no chopping and spoiling of the cabbage heads and no after trimming. EACH HEAD IS CUT READY FOR MARKET OR STORAGE AT ONE STROKE OF THE KNIFE.

Simply insert the knife between the head and the leaves at the proper point and give a little push and the head rolls out all trimmed. The handle extends crosswise of the hand and affords ample grip. Cutting in no wise wrenches the hand or makes any spot sore. This knife saves hours of valuable time in trimming.

Many a man has lost fingers or thumbs by using a butcher-knife or hatchet. Safe for any boy or child to use. Very easy to keep sharp.

All surplus leaves are left on the plant, which is very desirable where the plants are to be cut later for feed.

This knife will save its cost many times over in cutting a single acre, as the removal of only one or two leaves on a cabbage head by using some poorly devised tool means the loss of a good many

hundred pounds per acre. We are sure they will please the most critical. This is the best tool we have ever found for cutting cabbage.

Price \$1.00 postpaid. If you are not perfectly satisfied send it back and get your dollar.

# CABBAGE CULTURE

We are so frequently asked about our methods of cabbage culture we have decided to print the following general suggestions:

## AMOUNT OF SEED TO USE PER ACRE

This question is asked more than any other about the crop. We have given it careful study and for many years have advised  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. for each acre to be set.

While this may be a little excess, some years, insects and weather conditions so often reduce the stand, it is not safe to use less. The most important thing is to have plants enough so as to have "First Pick" as these plants always produce the largest yields.

So many replies, "Thank you for your advice" have come to us that we are very sure our rule is correct. Should you have a few extra, put up a sign, "Cabbage plants for Sale" and one year with another you will sell enough to more than pay for your seed.

## SOILS ADAPTED TO CABBAGE

The cabbage thrives upon almost any soil that is reasonably dry. Those of the gravelly nature are apt to lack moisture in a dry season. Low lands which flood are pretty sure to contain the slime mold disease, "club root," and should not be used for cabbage or cabbage plants. A great many growers prefer sod ground, but the crop may be sown upon land which was used for other crops than cabbage or one belonging to that family the year previous. Usually such land will need a little more liberal supply of fertilizer.

Allowing stock to roam over the farm is a poor policy if cabbage growing is expected to be followed. Animals easily scatter diseased manure and track diseased dirt to new fields. No soil should be used for plant growing or the crop oftener than once in 5 or 6 years.

## The Seed Bed

### LOCATING, FERTILIZING AND SOWING

The greatest tonnage is secured by sowing the seed and setting the plants EARLY. For Central New York this would make the seed sowing the fore part of May and setting about the middle of June.

Locating the seed bed where it is exposed to the WEST or NORTH wind is advised in controlling the cabbage maggot and flea beetle, as early insects hover in warm spots and shun cold locations.

DO NOT put the crop or seed bed upon the same ground oftener than once in six years else club root is liable to develop. Club root is not carried on the seed. (See Diseases.) Do not use manure from stock eating cabbage or cabbage leaves. Plowing or dragging a seed bed with tools which have just been used on an old cabbage field is apt to spread disease. (See Diseases.)

For a seed bed sown broadcast use 2,000 to 3,000 sq. ft. of ground per lb. of seed. Apply to this spot 100 lbs. of some complete fertilizer, such as 3-10-4. (See Lime.) Broadcast the fertilizer and drag it in. Avoid the excessive use of fertilizer, especially nitrogen. Sow the seed shallow, doing the work only when the ground is dry. Seed sown in rows can be treated for the cabbage maggots. 20 to 30 seeds per foot is about right.

Don't sow your seed too thick. Plants growing too slow about June 1st, may be hastened by scattering on a little hen manure. Be SURE it is free from cabbage diseases. Manure off the dropping boards under the roosts is fairly safe if no cabbage is being fed. Keep a little on hand.

### KILLING SEED BED DISEASES AND THE CABBAGE MAGGOT WITH CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE

Maggots and using soil for a seed bed which has a little disease in it are causing great losses to cabbage growers, and the toll seems to be on the increase. It is almost impossible for a man to be certain the spot he is selecting for a seed bed does not contain Club Root or some other disease. Since the seed bed is the foundation for the entire crop it is very important it should be CLEAN.

Sow your seed in rows and when the plants are all well up, at least a week old, apply to every 30 ft. of row, at the base of the plants, 1 gal. of corrosive sublimate



solution made by mixing 1 oz. of Powdered Corrosive Sublimate to 15 gals. of water. Repeat the application in about 1 week and again in about 10 days, making 3 applications in all. Use a 2 or 3 gal. watering pot which has the sprinkler removed and the spout plugged to give a solid stream 9-16 of an inch (about the size of your finger.) It is convenient to make the rows 60 to 90 ft. long, then 2 or 3 gallons will just cover a row. Applying the solution while walking out and back on the same row seems to allow more of it to soak in at the base of the plants than applying it all walking one way.

This method seems to be a sure protection against maggots if pains are taken to soak the ground thoroughly around the plants. It will also kill all disease in the dirt around the plants, which gets soaked with the solution. However we do not recommend any ground for a seed bed which is not thought to be clean. If a seed bed is chosen where disease is present there is always danger of infection. The dirt between the rows containing disease is liable to be washed or cultivated upon the plants.

Dissolve corrosive powder in a small amount of hot water first, then add enough cold to make desired amount of solution. This treatment is no good if not started before the plants are several weeks old.

### FERTILIZATION OF THE CROP

For average land use 12 to 15 tons manure per acre and 600 lbs. phosphoric acid and 100 lbs. potash, or 700 lbs. of 10-8 fertilizer. If no manure is at hand use liberal amount of complete fertilizer. Broadcast all fertilizer and drag it in. (See Lime.)

Fertilization is one of the important things in cabbage culture, as the **texture, shape and size of heads** in a strain can be greatly changed by the lack or over-supply of fertilizer. Usually the hill lands or knolls in a field will need more fertilizer and one higher in nitrogen than the flat or valley lands. We doubt the advisability of using any nitrogen on the richer lowlands or where clover or alfalfa sod is used for cabbage. Land lacking in potash or farms where it has not been used generally, a little added to the cabbage fertilizer will help to round out the crop.

### FIELD PREPARATION VERY IMPORTANT

Fall or early spring plowing is always desirable, then **AS SOON AS THE GROUND IS FIT IN THE SPRING, DRAG IT OVER.** Keep dragging once a week until setting time and you will conserve all the early spring moisture, also germinate and kill most of the weeds in your soil. **DON'T** plow, drag, or set cabbage when the ground is too wet.

Late setting, late fitting and poor fertilization always spell poor crops.

Growing 20 to 30 tons of cabbage per acre means a plant growth of 30 to 40 tons. Remember no plant can take from the soil for its growth what is not there to take.

### SETTING

**Size of Heads**—This is becoming **VERY IMPORTANT.** In many sections dealers are paying \$2.00 per ton more for heads of proper size. The grower can control the size of heads almost entirely by **TIME OF SETTING, PROPER SPACING, PROPER FERTILIZATION AND MOISTURE CONTROL.**

Our strain of Danish is a free grower and will stand a little thicker setting, therefore a **HEAVIER YIELDER.** We prefer setting in rows both ways. If our ground is well fertilized and the plants are ready early, we space the rows 30 inches apart one way by 20 inches the other. This uses about 10,600 plants per acre. One setting early on rich, well fertilized bottom land might space 30 inches by 18, using about 11,500 plants per acre. For conditions not as favorable, rows may be 3 ft. by 20 inches, using about 8,700 plants per acre or 3 ft. by 24 inches using about 7,200. Gravel soil requires wider spacing of plants, more fertilizer and better moisture control.

Our setting dates are from June 10th to 20th. July set Danish seldom make very heavy yields. However, if one has taken pains to drag his ground once a week and weather conditions furnish sufficient moisture, good crops may result. Early setting brings a crop to its fullest maturity, but where cabbage are intended for storage those not too ripe are just as desirable. Usually thick setting retards maturity somewhat.

The market demands a medium sized head, 3 to 6 pounds. Please the trade and it will patronize you.

### CULTIVATION

Frequent shallow cultivation is most desirable. Choose the heat of the day when the leaves are large to prevent breaking them. When leaves are large use a walking cultivator with hoe steels for rear teeth, which extend horizontally under the leaves. Hoe steels are listed in Planet, Jr. cultivator catalogue. Continue cultivation until weeds are controlled.

## Cabbage Diseases

In combatting cabbage disease, not getting disease started is the BEST CURE.

Most cabbage diseases live in the soil from year to year once they get started, therefore at least a six-year rotation of the cabbage crop and seed bed is very advisable. There are four diseases which live for several years, i. e., Black Rot, Black Leg, Yellows and Club Root. Club Root is easily caused by growing too often on the same ground. Even dirt from an old cabbage field which contained no club root will cause the disease. All means of spreading dirt from an old field to a new one should be avoided. Low lands which flood invariably contain the disease, also those badly infested with mustard. It is very easily spread from a diseased seed bed, but can NEVER be carried on the seed.

Where **REED BROS. TREATED SEED** is used, one should have very little worry about diseases unless they are already in his soil. However, there is danger on farms infested with **MUSTARD**, as this weed belongs to the cabbage family and has power to keep disease propagated from year to year.

By far the greater part of all disease comes from the seed bed. As one continues to grow the cabbage crop the danger of some sort of infection increases. See killing seed bed diseases, page 8.

**Cabbage Leaf Blight** (Altenaria), seems to develop more readily on soils lacking in potash. Likely the excessive use of super phosphate (acid phos) and no potash is to be blamed.

## Lime for Controlling Club Root

The Pathology department of Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., has been working on Club Root control by the use of lime. This disease is a slime mold organism of the soil and each man is largely responsible for its presence. It will develop on any cruciferous plant or weed, and is usually present in low damp places or any land along a stream which is flooded some time during the year. Growing any plant or weed related to the cabbage too often on the same soil will cause it to develop. Here is where mustard is making trouble for cabbage growers as it belongs to the cabbage family. Special care should be taken not to locate a seed bed where there has been mustard.

It is now believed that lime may help prevent club root from developing but it will NOT entirely kill it once it is established in the soil. So it is not safe to use infested soil no matter how well limed.

While lime may help to keep this disease from spreading rapidly its chief benefit is to sweeten sour soil. Cabbage will not do its best in acid soil, also a heavy crop draws upon fertility so it is desirable to have the land sweetened up to get a good clover catch the next season.

Hydrated lime has the greatest effect upon club root but in general it is too expensive to use unless it be upon a small area or seed bed.

Seedlings do much better upon land where the lime has been applied the fall before or at least 6 weeks prior to sowing the seed.

## Insect Pests

**Cabbage Worms**—Cabbage well taken care of are seldom damaged by worms, as they grow so fast little injury can result. However, small acreages may be damaged to some extent. The leaf-eating worms hatch from eggs laid by cabbage butterflies. If the plants are not heading, dust while damp with poison dust suitable for potato bugs. If plants are heading use hellebore.

**Cabbage Aphis or Lice**—If lice appear on the crop, spray with either whale oil soap or black leaf 40 solution, taking pains to get spray on the lice. Consult spray calendar or druggist for formula.

**Flea Beetles**—This small pest destroys the plants just as they appear above the ground. Great damage is often done and the seed bed should be watched VERY CLOSELY until after the plants get the third and fourth leaf. The most critical time is just as they appear above the ground. Keep the plants coated over by applying some very fine dust early in the morning while they are damp. Land plaster, fine lime, wood ashes, fine coal ashes or dust used for potato bugs will aid if the plants are kept well coated. (See location for seed bed, page 8.)

**Cabbage Maggots**—The maggots hatch from eggs laid at the base of the plants by maggot flies. This pest soon destroys the root system. Maggots of the flea beetle also do damage. For plants sown in rows soak the ground around the root with one oz. bichloride of mercury (corrosive sublimate) in 15 gallons water. Make three applications about a week apart, beginning about ten days after the plants are up. (See killing seed bed diseases and the Cabbage Maggot with Corrosive Sublimate. Page 8.)



## MASTER'S RAPID PLANT SETTER

**T**HIS is the most practical tool for transplanting CABBAGE, TOMATOES, CAULIFLOWER, TOBACCO, SWEET POTATOES, PEPPERS, and all similar plants.

Each plant is SET, WATERED and COVERED at one operation. There is no stooping or bending over, just straight ahead, easy, pleasant work. All the hard, tedious labor of hand setting is done away with. ONE man will set and water more plants than three can do by hand. The most important thing is that EVERY PLANT LIVES.

ONE man can set and water 6,000 to 10,000 plants in a ten-hour day.

You cannot afford to be without this most valuable tool. It is never too hot and dry to set plants with this wonderful tool. It makes it absolutely certain that you can get your crop set on time.

The little squirt of water which every plant receives down at its roots soaks and seals the roots to the already moist soil underneath the surface. The dry soil in falling around the plant as the setter is removed acts as a mulch which holds not only the water put in with the plant, but also prevents evaporation of the moisture in the soil. This is different from setting and packing down the ground around a plant so that the sun dries it out and leaves it in a HARD, DRY LUMP.

**THIS PRINCIPLE IS THE ONLY CORRECT WAY TO SET A PLANT.** Every nurseryman and gardener will tell you to use exactly this principle in setting out trees and plants.

SEAL THE ROOTS TO THE UNDER SOIL BY THE USE OF WATER, THEN MULCH THE SURFACE TO PREVENT EVAPORATION.

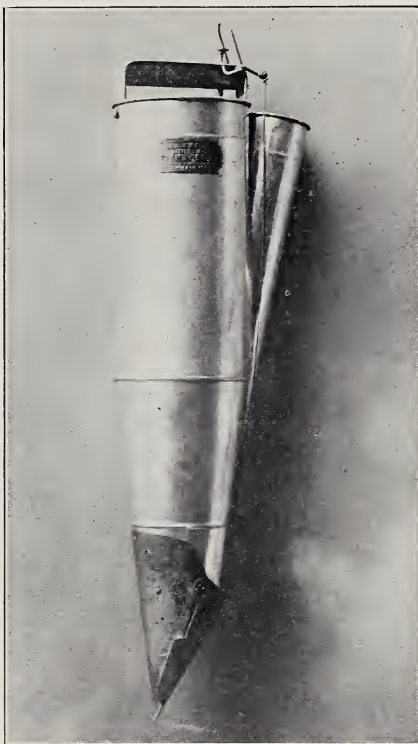
Works anywhere, even on hillsides, among stones or stumps and every plant lives.

The plants can be check-rowed, thus permitting cultivation each way. Check-rowed plants are always even, and superior quality is the result. NO HARD WORK NECESSARY ON THE CROP WHERE CHECK-ROWING IS PRACTICED.

THE SETTER IS NOT A PLAYTHING. It is built of heavy block tin, reinforced with wire. The jaws are of the best steel and the fittings are of brass. The water chamber holds enough for 125 to 150 plants.

We have used these setters over ten years and can say they will pay for themselves on every acre set. No one setting even a quarter of an acre can afford to do without one. Plants start quicker than with any other method of setting.

**PRICE, \$6.00 each, postpaid.** Immediate shipment made. We are wholesale and retail dealers.



Gentlemen:

Morrisville, N. Y.

Please find check for \$6.00 for one of your setters. I borrowed my neighbor's and like it very much.

M. A.

# ITHACAN OATS

In answer to what oats shall a man buy for seed we can do no better than quote from Dr. Bussell of the N. Y. State College of Agriculture, who says "If I were to sow oats upon soils of average or medium fertility I would use the ITHACAN."

This variety was developed by the Dept. of Plant Breeding, N. Y. State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y., after many years of painstaking work.

Year after year it is a very consistent yielder. This does not hold true with most strains, as they soon fall off in yield and weight.

## DESCRIPTION OF THE ITHACAN OATS

This is a very heavy yielding, thin-shucked variety with plump white kernels. The plant stools freely; maturing in mid-season. It is a tree or branching oat with good stiff straw of medium height, standing up well. Year after year the average weight is better than 40 lbs. per measured bushel.

When shucked 100 lbs. will give better than 70 lbs. of clear meats. The average strains run from 60 to 65 lbs.

We are using seed furnished by our State College and are keeping it free from smut.

State germination test, 94%.

## PRICE

Recleaned seed (no mustard on our farm), 1 to 5 bu., \$1.40 per bu.; over 5 bu., \$1.25 per bu. of 32 lbs., F.O.B. Cortland, N. Y. Jute bags free. Double sacking, 5c per bushel extra. Our supply is limited.

---

## ITHACAN OATS AND ALPHA BARLEY, MIXED

Where oats and barley are sown as a mixed grain we believe that Alpha barley and Ithacan oats make an ideal mixture as they ripen nearly together.

Our mixture consists of about 2-3 oats and 1-3 barley. The barley used was certified seed. Of all barleys this strain is recommended highest by our State College. The following record will be of interest:

## YIELD RECORDS

Alpha averaged 42.9 bushels per acre for the last seven years grown in several different New York counties. It outyielded all the other improved strains. Beardless and barbless varieties did not yield within 3 to 11 bushels as much.

In New Jersey tests at New Brunswick, Alpha averaged 45 bushels per acre, outyielding all others.

State germination test, 96%. Recleaned seed.

## PRICE

100-lb. bags (about 2 1-3 bu. by measure), \$3.75, F.O.B. Jute bags free. Double sacked, 10c extra. Our supply is quite limited.

# REED BROTHERS

## Extra Choice Vegetable and Flower Seed

So many inquiries have come to us for Vegetable and Flower seeds, we have decided to list a few of the very best strains and varieties.

The vegetable seeds marked with a \* are varieties recommended by the N. Y. State Department of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y.

The letters A, B and P in our flower seed collection, indicate whether the plants are Annual, Biennial or Perennial.

## Mailing and Shipping Rates

We prepay shipping charges on all orders of vegetable and flower seeds up to 10 lbs. if ordered with cabbage seed. Vegetable and flower seed not prepaid if over 1 lb. in weight and no cabbage seed is ordered.

### PARCEL POST RATES

1st and 2nd Zone: 7c for first lb., 1c for each additional lb., 150 miles.  
 3rd Zone: 8c for first lb., 2c for each additional lb., 150 to 300 miles.  
 4th Zone: 8c for first lb., 4c for each additional lb., 300 to 600 miles.  
 5th Zone: 9c for first lb., 6c for each additional lb., 600 to 1,000 miles.

## BEANS

### 22 Improved Golden Wax

This Bean is very early and a very dependable sort for the home garden or for market. Pkt., 10c; ½ lb., 30c; lb., 45c; 2 lbs., 80c.

### \* 31 New Stringless Green Pod

A strictly stringless, extra early variety producing long, round, very fleshy, exceedingly tender and very brittle pods. Pkt., 10c; ½ lb., 25c; lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 60c.

### \* 51 Kentucky Wonder, or Old Homestead Pole Bean

Marvelously prolific, thick, stringless green pods. Tender and delicious. They bear continuously from July until cut down by frost. Pkt., 10c; ½ lb., 25c; lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 60c; 1 pk. (15 lbs.), \$3.00; 1 bu., \$11.50.

### \* 62 Burpee's Bush Lima

The old standard variety; of true bush form with pods as large as those of the Pole Lima. The beans are flat and of a rich buttery flavor. Pkt., 10c; ½ lb., 25c; lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c; 15 lbs., \$3.25; 60 lbs., \$11.50.

### \* 75 King of the Garden Pole Lima

An old, well known standard sort. A strong grower and uniformly large podded. The pods frequently contain 5 to 6 very large beans. Beans of excellent quality, easily shelled. A heavy yielder. Pkt., 10c; lb., 40c; 3 lbs., 90c; 10 lbs., \$2.60; 25 lbs., \$5.75.

## BEETS

### 90 Reed's New Acme

(The Acme of Perfection.) Perfect in shape, deep blood red in color, tender and delicious in flavor, the first on the table and the best for canning or storing. The roots develop rapidly, are handsome in shape, as round as a ball, perfectly smooth, deep blood red in color, with the smallest possible top and the tiniest tap root. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; ½ lb., 65c; lb., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$9.00.

### Swiss Chard, or Spinach Beet

The large, broad ribs can be used like asparagus.

### \* 105 Large Ribbed, or Silver

Large, yellowish-green, very broad mid-ribs with plain leaves and for this reason preferred by many planters. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., 90c.



## CARROTS

### \* 170 Danvers Half-Long

The finest flavored most perfect Carrot in shape, color and quality we know of. Large, thick, perfectly smooth roots of uniform size, tapering slightly, with a blunt point, almost coreless. The flesh is rich orange color, fine grained and delicately flavored. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 35c;  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb., 65c; lb., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$9.00.

### \* 171 Chantenay Half-Long

A great favorite with market gardeners as it makes a splendid bunching carrot; deep orange in color, smooth and easy to harvest, also fine carrot for the home garden. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 40c;  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb., 70c; lb., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$11.00.

### 175 Reed's Standard

An excellent, half long carrot, will come almost as early as Oxheart. This early, tender fine grained and deliciously flavored carrot has held its leadership since its introduction, and is still one of the best varieties that we know of. It is half long, deep scarlet orange, small tender core and very uniform in size. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 75c;  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb., \$1.40; lb., \$2.50; 10 lbs., \$22.50.

## SWEET CORN

### 237 Sweet Standard

This extra early yellow Sweet Corn is offered for the first time. It is nearly two weeks earlier than the ordinary Golden Bantam with ears a little longer and having 10 to 12 rows and is rich, sweet and buttery flavor. Just think what this means to the Market Gardener who has been depending upon a White Corn for his early corn market. Pkt., 10c;  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb., 25c; lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 70c. Not postpaid, 12 lbs., \$3.50; 50 lbs., (1 bu.) \$12.50.

### \* 239 Bantam Evergreen

A second early Sweet Corn. A cross between Golden Bantam and Stowell's Evergreen, combining the best qualities of both. Just as sweet and delicious as Golden Bantam. Fully 8 to 9 inches long, 12-rowed, broad, deep grains of a rich golden yellow color. Pkt., 10c;  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb., 20c; lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 50c; 12 lbs., \$2.35; 50 lbs., (1 bu.) \$9.00.

### \* 241 Golden Bantam

This is the best known, richest flavored and most popular Sweet Corn grown today. The ears are 6 to 8 in. long usually 8 rowed. Pkt., 10c;  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb., 20c; lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 50c; 12 lbs., \$2.25; 50 lbs., (1 bu.), \$8.50.

### \* 260 Delue Golden Giant

A cross between Golden Bantam and Howling Mob. It matures about a week after Golden Bantam. Ears seven to nine inches long with twelve to fourteen rows of long deep kernels of deep orange color of the first quality. Pkt., 10c;  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb., 25c; 1 lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 60c; 12 lbs., \$2.50; 50 lbs., (1 bu.) \$9.50.

## CUCUMBERS

### \* 280 The Davis Perfect Cucumber

Grows long and slim and sometimes measures 10 inches or more in length. The color is a rich, dark, glossy green, which they hold until nearly ripe. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 45c; 1 lb., \$1.35; 10 lbs., \$12.00.

### \* 282 Extra Early White Spine

One of the earliest and best known varieties of Cucumbers. The color is rich dark green with white spines running from the blossom end. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$8.50.

### 283 Early Fortune

Early, very productive and disease resistant, fruits nine inches long, slightly tapering; flesh white; color rich, dark green which does not fade when shipped a long distance. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.10; 10 lbs., \$9.50.

### 284 Improved Long Green

An extra long, slim, straight, dark green Cucumber. Cucumbers are often 14 inches long, very firm and brittle. A good market variety, also largely planted for pickling. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 45c; lb. \$1.35; 10 lbs., \$12.00.

### 291 Early Cluster

Principally grown for pickling. Fruits small, usually borne in pairs, light green; enormously productive. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$8.50.



## ENDIVE

### \* 310 Broad-Leaved Batavian

A favorite thick ribbed variety with fairly broad leaves slightly curled. Grows vigorously. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 45c; lb., \$1.35.

## LETTUCE

### \* 340 Reed's Black Seeded Simpson

A big, loose heading, tender and very crisp lettuce, sure to succeed even under adverse conditions. Sow it right through the season. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 55c; lb., \$1.60; 10 lbs., \$15.00.

### 359 Reed's Standard

This is a wonderful variety, producing large, compact heads, very early and an excellent shipping lettuce. The heads are a lightish green without the bronze edge and can be used for either early or late sowing. Resists the heat. Has given splendid results with market gardeners. Pkt., 15c; oz., 35c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00; 10 lbs., \$37.50.

## MUSKMELON

### \* 371 Bender's Surprise

It is sweet and delicious, nearly round in shape, very large, often weighing from 8 to 10 pounds, evenly ribbed and moderately netted. The flesh is firm deep orange color; is edible almost to the rind. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 80c; lb., \$2.60; 10 lbs., \$22.50.

## WATERMELONS

### \* 400 Kleckley's Sweet, or Monte Cristo

Dark green skin, thin rind, scarlet flesh, and is very solid, firm and most luscious. Ripens very early, and is decidedly the best for the home garden and one of the best for market. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 25c; lb., 70c.

## ONIONS

### 464 Reed's Standard

It being about two weeks earlier than the regular Globe Danvers, makes it very profitable for the Onion Grower to use. Globe shaped, small neck, beautiful color, hard and solid which makes it a wonderful keeper. This onion has given excellent results in the large Onion growing sections. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50; 10 lbs., \$32.50.

## PARSLEY

### 480 Extra Double Curled

Deeply cut, curled and finely crimped leaves of the darkest green color, excellent for garnishing. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 30c; lb., 80c.

## PARSNIPS

### 492 Large Sugar, or Hollow Crown

Long, smooth, tender and sugary. Oz., 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 25c; 1 lb., 65c.

## PEAS

### \* 500 Laxtonian, or Blue Bantam

The vines grow only 18 in. high, extremely productive. The pods are large, dark green in color and contain regularly from eight to nine large peas. Pkt., 10c;  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb., 25c; lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 70c; 14 lbs. (1 pk.), \$2.75; 56 lbs. (1 bu.), \$9.50.

### \* 503 Thomas Laxton

It has one great advantage of ripening its pods nearly all at one time, a feature of the greatest value to market gardeners. Pkt., 10c;  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb., 25c; lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 70c; 14 lbs. (1 pk.), \$2.50; 56 lbs. (1 bu.), \$9.00.

### 516 Bliss' Everbearing

We recommend this excellent Pea, because there is no other that will bear so continuously and bountifully as this sort. Pkt., 10c;  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb., 25c; lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 60c; 14 lbs. (1 pk.), \$2.50; 56 lbs. (1 bu.), \$9.00.

### \* 511 Improved Dark Podded Telephone

(4 feet). The best Pea for main crop. Our Improved Dark Podded Telephone is far ahead of the old Telephone variety. The pods are very dark green and hold their color a long time after picking (of particular value for marketing) often measure 5 to 6 inches in length. Pkt., 10c;  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb., 25c; lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 70c; 14 lbs. (1 pk.), \$2.50; 56 lbs. (1 bu.), \$9.00.

## PUMPKINS

### \* 571 Small Sugar, or Pie

A rather small but very fine grained and tender Pumpkin. An excellent keeper and delicious for pies and canning. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 25c; lb., 75c; 10 lbs., \$6.50.

## RADISH

### \* 600 Early Scarlet Globe

The earliest of all and best for forcing or outdoors. Perfect globes, mild, crisp, juicy and tender with the smallest possible top; a remarkable solid Radish and altogether the finest and most profitable sort for the market or home garden. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 35c; lb., \$1.05.

### 601 Scarlet Turnip, White Tipped

Round, deep, scarlet, with handsome white tip at the bottom; very early, tender and crisp. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$8.50.

### 602 Early Deep Scarlet Turnip

Round, deep red, small top and roots; a good sort for outdoors; stands the heat well without becoming pithy. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$8.50.

### \* 607 Icicle Radish

A delicious, long white Radish. The roots grow 4 to 5 inches long and are ready for use in 20 days. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$8.50.

## SALSIFY, OR OYSTER PLANT

### \* 641 Sandwich Island

Large, thick, smooth roots. Succeeds well on most soils. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 75c; lb., \$2.60; 10 lbs., \$24.00.

## SPINACH

### \* 655 Bloomsdale Savoy-Leaved (Norfolk)

Very early. Its leaves are intensely crumpled and curled, as much so as the Savoy Cabbages. Oz., 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 20c; lb., 50c; 10 lbs., \$4.00.

## SQUASH

### \* 672 Early Summer Crookneck

The well known popular crook or goose neck squash, early, yellow skinned and much warted. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 30c; lb., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$10.00.

### \* 690 Improved Green Hubbard

Perhaps more widely grown than any other variety. Fruits are large, heavy, moderately warted, dark bronze green shell, bright orange yellow flesh, fine grained, thick and dry. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 35c; lb., \$1.35; 10 lbs., \$11.00.

## TURNIPS

### \* 763 Purple Top White Globe

It is the best of the white Turnips for keeping. The roots are globe shaped, pure white with purple zone on upper side of bulb. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 25c; lb., 65c; 10 lbs., \$5.50.

## UTA BAGAS

### \* 780 Long Island, or Improved American Purple Top

The largest, most productive, finest grained and sweetest of all the golden fleshed varieties, more extensively grown than any other variety. Very firm; roots globular, with a very small short neck. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 25c; lb., 65c; 10 lbs., \$5.50.

## REED'S SUPERB ASTERS

There are few flowers that make a better show in the fall than the Aster. It is the most popular annual flower grown and justly so on account of its ease of culture.

### Reed's Lovely American Branching Asters

The most vigorous type of our modern Asters, with flowers of huge size often 6 to 7 inches in diameter, borne on very long, stiff stems; the plants branch so freely that one plant alone will frequently produce 12 or more flowers; blooming constantly from August until frost.

1000. **Purple.** Pkt. 10c.

1001. **Lavender.** Pkt. 10c.

1002. **Pure White.** Pkt. 10c.

1003. **Rose Pink.** Pkt. 10c.

1004. **Finest Mixed.** Pkt. 10c.

Collection: 1 pkt. each of 4 colors, 30c.

### Alyssum (A) (Sweet Alyssum)

1062. **Martimum.** The old-fashioned Sweet Alyssum. One foot high and besides being showy in the border it is good for cutting. Pkt., 10c.

### Antirrhinum (A) (Snapdragon)

Although they will often live over winter, Snapdragons should be treated as annuals.

1068. **Giant Flowering.** 3 feet. A greatly improved strain, all colors mixed. Pkt., 10c.

### Candytuft (A) (Iberis)

One foot. These are very hardy and can be sown as early as the ground can be worked, they will then bloom in early summer.

2021. **Finest Mixed.** Including white, pink, purple, lilac. Pkt., 10c.

### Calendula (A) (Pot Marigold)

Two feet. Another old-fashioned flower which is today one of our most popular summer flowers.

2000. **Orange King.** Large, double, golden orange. Pkt., 10c.

2001. **Lemon Queen.** Large, double, lemon yellow. Pkt., 10c.

### Canterbury Bells (B) (Campanula medium)

Is there anything more lovely than a large bed of Canterbury Bells in full bloom with its beautiful blue, pink, mauve, and white nodding bell-shaped flowers? They will bloom the second year.

2030. **Single Mixed.** Pkt., 10c.

2031. **Cup and Saucer Mixed.** Pkt., 10c.

### Centaurea (A) (Bachelor Button or Cornflower) (C. cyanus)

The lovely blue Bachelor Button is known to us all. It is most easily grown.

1074. **Double Blue.** Pkt., 10c.

1075. **Mixed.** Pkt., 10c.

### Cockscomb (A) (Celosia)

2060. **Cristata** (True Cockscomb). 1 foot. Large combs, beautifully formed and richly colored, some of them crimson, others rose colored; even some rich golden yellows are included in our fine mixture. Pkt., 10c.

### Coreopsis (P)

2010. **Lanceolata** (P). 2 feet. A hardy vigorous variety with golden yellow flowers on long clean stems; good for cutting. Blooms a long time if seed is removed. Pkt., 10c.

### Cosmos (A)

When almost all other flowers have faded, Cosmos are in their glory and bloom until hard frost kills them.

2066. **Giant Early Blooming Cosmos.** Four feet. Mixed. Pkt., 10c.

### Delphinium (P) (Hardy Larkspur)

Six-eight feet. No garden is complete without these lovely blue flowers. They will bloom the first year if seed is sown early indoors but the plants will be larger and the flowers finer in succeeding years.

2080. **Reed's Delphiniums** in richest mixture. Pkt., 10c.

### Dianthus (A) (China Pink)

Eight-twelve inches. The annuals are a riot of color-blood red, crimson, rose, pink white blotched and striped, stained and spotted in the most atristic manner.

2085. **Double Mixed China Pinks.** Pkt., 10c.



**Digitalis (B) (Foxglove)**

Five-six feet. Grandmother's garden favorites, they belong in every hardy border. Although often listed as perennials they do best the second year and usually die after that.  
2090. All Colors Mixed. Pkt., 10c.

**Eschscholtzia (A) (California Poppy)**

One foot. Any one can grow them. Sow them broadcast in beds, scatter them in groups through the border.

2110. **Golden West.** The largest of all; rich golden yellow flowers 4-6 inches across, daintily waved at edges. Pkt., 10c.

2111. **Crimson King.** Crimson scarlet; very showy. Pkt., 10c.

2112. **Finest Mixed.** Including every shade known in California Poppies. Pkt., 10c.

**Forget-Me-Not (P) (Myosotis)**

2120. **True Forget-me-not.** Like a moist, partly shady place but will also grow in the sun. Pkt., 10c.

**Gaillardia (P) (Blanket Flower)**

2132. **Perennial.** (*G. grandiflora*) 2-2½ feet. They grow in almost any position or soil, even very poor, and need little or no protection. Excellent for cutting. Pkt., 10c.

**Gypsophila (P) (Baby's Breath)**

2147. **Perennial Gypsophila** (*G. paniculata*) 3-3½ feet. A deep-growing, lime-loving plant with scant bluish foliage, much branched flower clusters. Pkt., 10c.

**2115 Helichrysum (A) (Strawflower)**

Three feet. Erect plants with heavy green foliage and large, double, daisy-like flowers in many bright colors—yellow, orange, red, pink, white. The flowers keep their colors and can be cut (in the bud) and preserved for winter bouquets. Pkt., 10c.

**2155 Hollyhock (P) (Althaea rosea)**

They must have a place in every old-fashioned garden. We have a very fine strain of double Hollyhocks saved from a prize collection—pink, white, rose, red, yellow. Pkt., 10c.

**Larkspur (A) (Delphinium ajacis)**

Two-four feet. Their long, slender flower spikes are extremely graceful and the colors bright—blue, purple, pink, carmine.

2180. **Tall Branching Larkspur Mixed.** Pkt., 10c.

**2195 Lupinus (A)**

Two-three feet. These should have a place in every garden. They are one of our most admired border plants and of easiest culture. The foliage is graceful and the flower spikes rise above the solid mass of gray-green foliage which sets them off wonderfully. They are thickly set with pretty pea-shaped flowers in blue, pink and white.

**Tall Annual Mixed.** Pkt., 10c.

**Marigold (A) (Tagetes)**

Often called the "Glory of the Garden." Old-time favorites.

2201. **African Double Mixed.** Three feet. Including all shades of orange, yellow, and lemon. Pkt., 10c.

**Mignonette (A) (Reseda odorata)**

The good, old-fashioned sweet Mignonette that grandmother used to love.

2213. **Choice Mixed.** Pkt., 10c.

**Morning Glories (A) (Ipomoea)**

These good, old-fashioned climbers always bring delight for they smile at us in all their glory when all nature is fairest—in the early morning hours. For shade and beauty you cannot plant a better vine. Give them rich soil for best results.

2227. **Old-fashioned Tall Morning Glory.** (*I. purpurea*). Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c.



**Nasturtiums (A) (Tropaeolum)**

**2230. Reed's Sunbeam Mixture of Giant Flowering Dwarf Nasturtiums.** One foot high. An unequalled mixture comprising every conceivable color and shade. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

**2232. Reed's Rainbow Mixture of Tall or Climbing Nasturtiums.** Four feet high. The richest assortment, including every known color; flowers of the largest size. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

**Pansies, Reed's Giant (A or P) (Viola tricolor)**

Give them a half shady spot and they will bloom all through the season. For early Spring flowers, sow the seeds in July and August and cover the plants over Winter with leaves or salt hay, or winter them over in the coldframe. Pansies are always largest in early Spring when the weather is cool and the soil moist. Spring sowings should be made in early April so the plants can get a good start before the weather gets hot. Our Pansies are unsurpassed for size, form and color range.

**2245. Reed's Sunbeam Mixture of Pansies.** A popular priced mixture of all colors. Pkt., 10c;  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz., \$1.25.

**Petunia (A)**

Handsome in beds, conspicuous and attractive in rockeries, elegant for porch or window boxes, in hanging baskets or as pot plants in the house or conservatory.

**2250. Striped and Blotched Bedding Petunias.** Very free flowering. Highly recommended for bedding, window boxes, vases and hanging baskets, including a great assortment of beautiful colors. Pkt., 10c.

**2251. Rosy Morn Petunia.** A lovely shade of soft pink. Blooms profusely. Very attractive in beds. Pkt., 15c.

**Phlox Drummondii Grandi-Flora (A) (Texan Pride)**

Twelve and eighteen inches. You cannot be without a bed of annual Phloxes for there isn't another annual quite so brilliant. They grow quickly from seed and bloom continuously until killed by frost. A bed of Phloxes gives life to the garden and produces a most gorgeous effect.

**2255. Large Flowering Finest Mixed.** A superb assortment of richest colors. Pkt., 10c.

**Portulaca (A) (Rose Moss)**

The hottest spot in your garden suits them best. They grow everywhere, provided they have sun, and bloom continuously until hard frost kills them.

**2261. Finest Double Mixed.** Perfect double flowers resembling small clusters of roses. Exceedingly beautiful. About 50% of the plants can be expected to be double. Pkt., 10c;  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz., \$2.00.

**Poppies (A) (Papaver)**

A Poppy bed will afford you a great deal of pleasure as you watch them grow and develop in their fantastic loveliness; scarcely two flowers are alike in color. They are a constant surprise and delight and easily grown. Just scatter the seed broadcast where you want them to grow, keep out the weeds, and that is all they require.

**2270. Shirley Poppies.** Exquisitely dainty in texture and tints, like fairy work, so silky and tissue-like do they appear, bending and trembling with life-like beauty and grace, a perfect shimmer of light and colors. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c.

**2278. Double Carnation Flowered Poppies, Mixed.** A very fascinating type. Flowers double, feathered and fringed, striped and penciled in the most dainty colors. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c.

**Salvia (A) (Sage)**

**2295. Splendens (Scarlet Sage)** 2-3 feet. It is known to us all and its value as a bedding plant is undisputed. It fills the garden with its intense scarlet color until everything else is gone. Long stretches of Salvia along drives, grouped around foliage borders or big beds of Salvia alone are especially attractive. Pkt., 10c.

**2296. Patens (Gentian Sage)** 2 feet. A small loose growing plant with downy leaves and large intensely blue flowers loosely arranged on slender stems. Useful in the border or greenhouse. Pkt., 10c.

### Sweet William (P) (Dianthus barbatus)

Our newer varieties are better than where they are left to self sow. They are short-lived plants, best treated as biennials, hence make fresh sowings often. They bloom profusely in June and July in brilliant pinks, reds and white.

2331. **Giant Flowering Double Mixed.** Pkt., 10c.

## SWEET PEAS

2395. **Reed's Gorgeous Rainbow Mixture of Large Flowering Grandiflora Sweet Peas.**

The richest and most carefully proportioned mixture ever offered. It will surely please you. Every known color is included in equal proportions. We have also included some new varieties, some of them handsomely frilled and fringed. Make the soil rich and keep it moist and you will always have good Sweet Peas. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

### Giant Spencer Sweet Peas

Our new type of Giant Spencer or Orchid Flowered Sweet Peas has entirely replaced the once popular standard varieties. Spencers carry from 3 to 4 large beautifully waved and fluted flowers on a stem; the vines grow vigorously and the stems are often 12 to 15 inches long. The flowers are seldom less than 2 inches across. To make it easy for you to pick the best, we offer only the distinct colors, each representing what we consider the very finest of its particular color.

### Reed's Giant Waved Spencer Sweet Peas in Separate Colors

2350. **White Spencer.** The largest and best white. Beautifully frilled. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 75c.

2351. **Frilled Pink Spencer.** A clear pink of extraordinary size. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 75c.

2352. **Lavender Orchid.** A charming soft lavender of wonderful size, always four on a stem. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 75c.

2353. **Royal Purple.** A rich, rosy purple. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 75c.

2354. **Giant Red Spencer.** Deep rich carmine-scarlet flowers of immense size and finest waved form. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 75c.

2355. **Primrose Spencer.** Beautifully waved. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 75c.

2356. **Orange Orchid.** Intense flaming orange. Shows up wonderfully under electric light. Very large and frilled. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 75c.

2357. **The Collection of Seven.** One of each color, 50c.

2390. **Reed's Sunbeam Mixture of Giant Spencer Sweet Peas.** Containing a beautiful blend of seventy-five varieties and every color known to Sweet Peas. Include all the best standard varieties, latest novelties, such as Mrs. Tom Jones, Picture, Royal Scott, Spitfire, etc. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 70c;  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb., \$1.25; lb., \$2.25.

### 2405 Verbenas, Reed's Mammoth (A)

**Hybrida** (Common Verbena). Very brilliant and constantly in bloom. Verbenas are one of the most satisfactory flowering plants for bedding. Our Mammoth strain is the best and largest flowering in existence and includes all the colors. Pkt., 10c.

### Zinnia (A)

Flowers from 6 to 7 inches across, double to the very center; you will never be contented again with the regular Zinnias. The colors are handsome. Sow the seed in the open when trees begin to leaf out and transplant to one foot apart.

2420. **Reed's Giant Flowering Tall Double Mixed.** Three feet. Pkt., 10c.

### 2431 Reed's Surprise Mixture of Annual Flower Seeds for Wild Gardens

Will give you new surprises every day. Over five hundred different kinds are included in this mixture. You will derive a great deal of pleasure from a big bed or border of our Mixed Annuals. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 45c; lb., \$1.25.

**ORDER SHEET**

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**REED BROTHERS**  
CORTLAND, N. Y.  
Cabbage Seed Specialists

Gentlemen:

Please forward the following:  
(State on line below if wanted by Mail, Express, or Freight)

By .....

P.P. Rates on page 13.

## Please Write Plainly

Date\_\_\_\_\_193\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Street or R. D. \_\_\_\_\_

Post Office \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_

Express or Freight Office (If different from P. O.) .....

Note—Goods sent any date you wish, may go C. O. D. if mailed

Reed Brothers have done their part to furnish you with the best seed it is possible to grow, but we do not in any way guarantee the resulting crop on any seeds that we send out, for this depends partly upon conditions of the soil, climate and weather, which are beyond our control, and upon proper cultivation, which is up to you. If the purchaser does not accept our seeds on these terms they are to at once be returned and the purchase price will be cheerfully refunded.

[illegible]

**OVER—(See our Free Offer on other side)**

Cut on this line

## REED BROTHERS SEEDS

[illegible]

## FREE OFFER

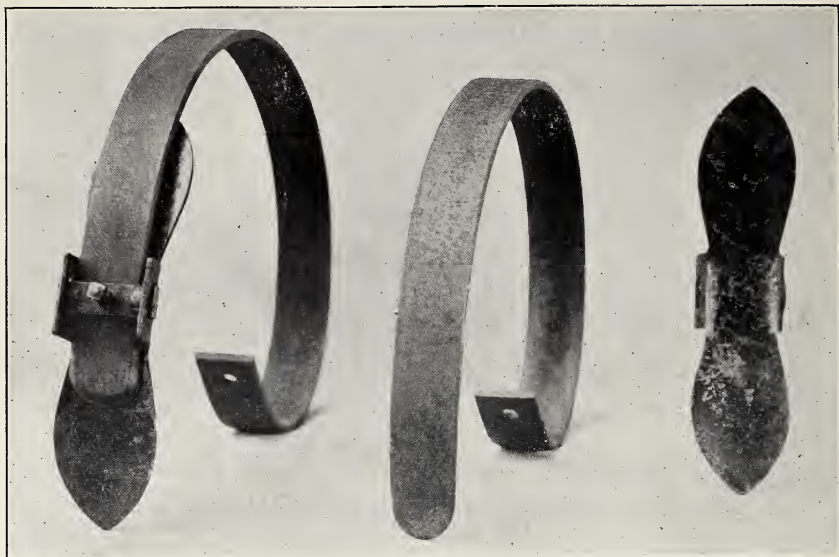
If you have ordered ¼ lb. or more of Cabbage seed you may add FREE, 1 oz. of any strain of Cabbage seed we list if you will give us the names and addresses of five men who grow Cabbage. **Please write plainly.**

[illegible]



## "Don'ts" About Cabbage Culture

1. Don't put cabbage plants on the same soil oftener than once in 6 or 8 years.
2. Don't use some old garden or rich spot around the buildings for a seed bed.
3. Don't select a protected spot for the seed bed as insects hover in such places.
4. Don't locate the seed bed below last year's cabbage field or any other place when there is danger of getting contaminated soil from an old field washed or carried to the new field.
5. Don't select a piece of soil where mustard grows for a seed bed.
6. Don't use any ground for a seed bed, or the crop, which floods at any time.
7. Don't try to grow plants on damp, soggy ground.
8. Don't over fertilize your seed bed. 100 lbs. of 3-10-4 for each 2,000 sq. ft. is sufficient at first.
9. Don't sow seed and fertilizer together. Sow fertilizer separate and drag it in.
10. Don't use any manure on a seed bed from stock or poultry that are eating cabbage.
11. Don't plow or fit a seed bed with machinery that has just been used on an old cabbage field.
12. Don't plow or drag when your soil is too wet.
13. Don't sow your seed too thick. 3,000 sq. ft. per lb. broadcast or 25 or 30 seeds per ft. in rows.
14. Don't expect to make money in cabbage growing by using common cheap seed. Poor cabbage years are when cabbage is high. These are the times when common strains do not head well.
15. Don't expect full results on poorly fertilized soil, but don't over fertilize.
16. Don't plow your field late in the season. Do it early or in the fall, then drag at intervals until setting time.
17. Don't set late if you expect a large yield.
18. Don't space plants unevenly or too far apart for medium sized heads.
19. Don't set when your ground is wet.
20. Don't cultivate too deep or break the leaves on the plants.
21. Don't cultivate more than is necessary. Fit your ground before setting, then cultivate enough for weed control.
22. **Don't get stung this year on old cabbage seed.** There is very little new European seed and the germination is low in most cases. All the old left-over stock will be offered for sale. We carried no seed over. Our supply is NEW, high germinating American Home grown seed at regular prices.



## DRAGGING

### **Drag! Drag! Drag! Is the Way to Get Crops**

Let us tell you how to drag your ground in **ONE-THIRD** less time or fit your ground **ONE-THIRD** better in the same length of time.

A new harrow in a year or two wears off the sharp points of its teeth. The teeth also wear narrower so they do only part work.

You think they are doing good work but if you would remove the little loose soil on the surface you will find only hard ridges which those dull narrow teeth have skipped.

Your harrow is the **MOST IMPORTANT** tool you own, and still it is the one most neglected by farmers in general. A farmer will use one with old, worn, dull teeth just as long as it will stir fresh dirt enough on the surface to cover up the rest so he cannot see what it has done.

Put on a set of our **REVERSIBLE TOOL STEEL HARROW POINTS** and make the old harrow just as good as new. After these points become worn they can be reversed and again your harrow is as good as new. A harrow equipped with these points will never wear out.

**ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED NOT TO BREAK OR COME OFF.** Can be put on in 10 minutes. Fit any harrow tooth.

A SET IS GOOD FOR AT LEAST 1,000 ACRES. A **NECESSITY FOR ANY HARROW.** Indispensable for the tractor harrow. Will more than pay for themselves on the first five acres.

We have used them for years on both team and tractor harrows. So many neighbors and friends have inquired about them that we have decided to list them for the benefit of others. **Price, 40c each. TAKE OUR WORD, "THEY ARE NO TOY."**